

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1883.

NUMBER 253.

## The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING: FIVE CENTS PER LINE PER WEEK.

RENTS: \$1.00 PER WEEK.

AGENTS: J. H. HARRIS, J. H. HARRIS, J. H. HARRIS.

PRINTED BY J. H. HARRIS.

## THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

A New Administration.

KEEP UP

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

STOCK OF NEW GOODS

Children's and Ladies' Shoes

Men's Boots

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

The Manufacturing Department

Superior Character

Full Maintenance

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION

Store, one door west of Jack-

man's Mill.

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

JANESVILLE, APRIL 22, 1882.

THE ROCHSTER

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

SEE ALL THE PEOPLE

WE WILL

NOW SELL A GOOD

HAT OR CAP

CHEAPER

IN THE WEST

Just Received.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, PARASOLS

AND LUGGERS

AT

THE STORE

OF

JOHN H. HARRIS.

Received this Day

BY

J. H. HARRIS.

BONNET RIBBONS!

Colored Edge Velvet Ribbons.

Taffeta, Trimming Ribbons.

FALL BONNETS.

Flowers, Plumes, Hats, Jacks.

Call at the Store of

RICE, GAUL & RICE

HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS

A LARGE STOCK OF

BRADLEY'S IRONCLAD CLASPED

SHIRTS, AND

SHELDON'S OXFORD SHIRT

AND

YOUNG LADIES' SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

Cash Paid

FOR CITY AND COUNTY ORDER

AT THE

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

USE

RECEIVED AT THE

NEW SONGS!

RECEIVED AT THE

KEROSENE LAMPS.

Very Low Prices.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

NEATLY AND AT LOW PRICES.

## THE GREAT SALE!

McKay & Bro's

MAMMOTH STOCK

HAS COMMENCED.

A GREAT TRIUMPH

THE UNION ARMY

DOMESTIC GOODS.

CASH RESOURCES

\$100,000 Worth of Domestic Goods.

Consisting of 300 bales and 3000 pieces of

Domestic Goods.

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## DAILY GAZETTE.

PRINTING!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your

Printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office,

LAPPIN'S BLOCK,

U. S. ST.

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently

added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA.

To their already very extensive assortment, which

make it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

EXCLUSIVELY FOR

RUGGLES JOBBER.

Cards, Circulars, Bill-headers, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of

PRINTING cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and

the general run of work turned out at this office will bear

comparison with anything done in this state.

All Printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from

the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city

in the morning, and wish to take home with them in

the evening anything in the line of Bill-headers, Cards,

Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

Every description of work in this line can be executed

in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that done at any

establishment, east or west. Those who doubt this

claim of printing can be done well in Janesville, are in

it.

Call and see specimens, and get our

Prices.

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to

do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING.

Consisting in part of

BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ADDRESS, HAND BILLS,

PROCLAMATIONS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS,

BY LAWS, POSTERS, BANNERS, RECEIPTS, LAW PAPERS,

BLANKS, INVITATIONS, HEADS, ENVELOPES, NOTICES,

&c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose

general accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equal

ed by.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of the proprietors is also given to every job done

in the office, and if an error is committed by the office

it will be repeated without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for executing it.

In the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are

done, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

Cotton and Woolen Rags

WANTED!

We are in want of

20,000 Pounds Woolen Rags,

and

30,000 Pounds Clean White Cotton Rags,

and

25,000 Pounds Brown or Mixed Rags,

and will pay in trade for the white six cents per lb.,

for the brown five cents per lb., and for the mixed four

cents per lb.

At the door west Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

dec24dt

Third and Last Call.

All persons indebted to me by note now due or by

book account are hereby notified that immediate

payment is expected and

Must be Made.

or collections will be enforced and costs added.

J. H. HARRIS, Janesville, December 17th, 1882.

Broom Corn Wanted!

At the Institute for the Blind.

dec24dt

T. H. LITTLE, Superintendent.

## BRAND & HORNICK,

CABINET MAKERS,

UPHOLSTERS,

AND

UNDERTAKERS.

UPHOLSTERING,

CURTAIN HANGING,

CARPET MAKING,

COFFINS!

Repairing Done on Short Notice!

Shop on Main street four doors west of New

at Janesville, Wis.

BRAND & HORNICK.

USEFUL GOODS!

Painting Materials,

Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil

BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE,

Kerosene and Fluid Lamps, and Wick-

BRUSHES AND COMBS

TOILET ARTICLES & FIXTURES.

HAIR OILS & POMADES,

TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.

ONE PRICE FOR CASH.

PHOENIX DRUG STORE.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE.

OVER THE POST OFFICE.

THINKING of nothing so much sought for by the public

as a practical Sewing Machine, one that is

Simple, Strong & Reliable.

One that will run for years without the annoyance of

being out of order, and which will do all the work of

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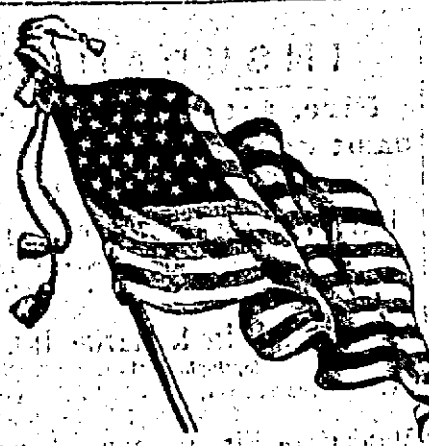
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Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breaks the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

No intervention by the French.

An important communication of a friendly character has been made by the French minister at Washington. The strength put forth by the government to suppress the rebellion, and the determination manifested to use all our power for that purpose is having its effect. As it becomes more certain that the rebels will be subdued, our friends will increase in number among the nations, until all will insist that they were always our staunch supporters. Success is a great promoter of respect and esteem.

#### An Embassy of Treason.

George Francis Train lectured at Lippin's Hall last evening. Under the supposition that he would confine himself to the usual course of lectures, a large audience assembled to hear him. But after he had concluded his lecture he intimated a willingness to continue, and upon the suggestion of some of the audience, who probably understood what was coming, Train launched off into a tirade against New England abolitionists and the "nigger."

When we entered the hall he was on these congenial topics. We had never seen Train, and were somewhat astonished at the spectacle he made of himself. On the simple stage there was a short man with pants very wide "in the middle," tapering down to a pair of pumps, blue coat with big brass buttons, shoddy grey shirt, blue-black kid gloves, a stunning necktie, a tall complexioned, "white nigger," looking face with a head surrounded by a large quantity of bushy excited hair, which he shook, threateningly at the audience, a la Douglas. He pranced about the platform, shouting "nigger," "nigger," "abolitionists." That was our first view of him. When we at last perceived the drift of his discourse he was holding up the iniquities of Massachusetts, his native state, and denouncing New England generally; telling the west, to become independent of the east, and even went so far as to recommend a western republic, if the east continued to hold its ultra opinions on the slavery question, and intimating that the west would naturally go with the south.

He characterized the war as carried on for the interest of abolition-contractors, military commanders, cabinet officers and congressmen, who were all getting rich out of it, and endeavoring, in every way, to excite opposition to the war; but not a word did he utter against the traitors, who are at this very moment laying our sons and brothers on the battle field.

When Train uttered his reasonable recommendation that the west should disassociate itself from New England, he was met with a storm of hisses, which seemed to him to be a little, but taking the back track and mouthing some poetry about the Union, he finally, after a time, got a hearing again. How long he went on with his insane ravings we do not know, as we, with many others, left in disgust.

It was humiliating, indeed, to hear this charlatan cheered by a portion of the audience, especially when he uttered the most obnoxious and disloyal sentiments. His object appears to be to excite prejudice and passion, among classes and nationalities, thus widening the dissensions consequent upon civil war, and weakening the national cause, so far as his words have influence.

He is a poor crack-brained, half-fidiot and half-genius, with an egotism so enormous as to be beyond measurement or comprehension. With his recklessness, vanity, genius, folly, bad passions, unmixed with good, he is in the hands of villainous plotters against the life of our country, a most dangerous instrument. He should be excluded from the lecture hall entirely, and those who employ lecturers in the west ought not to countenance him in any way. At the instance of others we published some notices favorable to the expected lecture from him, not dreaming that he would descend in it, to the low "partizan," disloyal declamation which characterized its close. For that we ask the pardon of our readers, promising, in the future, not to recommend a lecturer on trust.

The Monitor appears to be distressed because we were not in favor of the Crittenden compromise in the beginning of the year 1861, after several southern states had rebelled. Well, what of it? We are opposed to it now, and go for "the constitution as it is." Why did the editor of the Monitor oppose the Crittenden compromise principle, in 1860, with the other friends of Douglas, insisting upon popular sovereignty, thus dividing and defeating the democratic party, and securing the election of Mr. Lincoln, which the leaders of that party now say was the cause of the rebellion? If you had yielded then would you not have saved all the bloodshed of this civil war? Answer as soon as convenient.

Andrew Harvie, a gentleman long and well-known in Chicago as an eminent lawyer, and formerly of the firm of Harvie, Miller & Nisbon, died Tuesday morning in

For the Janesville Gazette.  
Report on the Hospitals at Helena—  
Barbarous Treatment of Inmates of  
the Colored Hospital.

HELENA, Ark., Dec. 22d, 1862.

To the Chaplain's Association:  
Dear Brethren:—The undersigned acting  
a representative committee of the chaplains'  
association of the army of the eastern  
district of Arkansas, respectfully report  
that, during the past week they conferred  
with the post surgeon, Dr. Pease, and with  
his sanction visited all the hospital wards  
established at this post. We found the  
soldiers' hospital quarters in good condition,  
neat, clean, and comfortable. The  
sick are kindly cared for, and well attended  
to. We held religious services in each  
hospital, and the men seemed to appreciate  
our object in coming and prized our visit.  
In most cases the ward master cordially  
invited us to return. Physicians, stewards,  
and nurses appeared to be performing their  
various duties with great fidelity. The benevolent  
work of the sanitary commission met  
us at every step, and we could not but  
express our gratification that so much good  
had been done through this agency. We  
requested a full register of the patients in  
each hospital, and the name of the regiments  
to which they belong; that no soldier  
should be buried without religious services,  
we also urged that notice of every death  
in the hospitals be sent to Rev. J. G.  
Forman, post chaplain, that he might in  
person attend the burial or secure the attendance  
of some member of this association.

With matters at the colored hospital we  
were not so well pleased. We found everything  
"dirty," uncomfortable and cheerless. The  
manifest want of clothing, the suffering  
condition of the patients, their neglected  
appearance, their uniform testimony as to  
cruelty and barbarities perpetrated upon  
male and female, that had died, and  
upon some of the living, the straps we saw  
with which the sick were brutally beaten,  
the notorious number of deaths at the hospital  
arising from these and similar causes, call loudly for a change. Your committee  
would feel that they were lacking in humanity,  
to say nothing of their sense of  
Christian obligation, did they not recommend  
to the authorities that a radical  
change be made in the hospital. We most  
earnestly recommend that Mr. Chase be at  
once dismissed from his present position of  
abused authority, and that Dr. Jack, the  
attending physician, be immediately notified  
that his professional services are not  
acceptable, and therefore no longer needed.  
All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FORMAN,  
Chaplain at Helena, detailed at Post and Hospital  
chaplain.

SAMUEL SAWYER,  
Chaplain 4th Regt. Indiana Vols.,  
Committee of Chaplains' Assoc'n.

The foregoing paper was unanimously  
adopted, and the secretary instructed to  
transmit a copy to the medical director, and  
another copy to the northern journals.

SAMUEL SAWYER, Sec'y.

The hospital for blacks is not under the  
control of the medical department.

C. G. PEASE.

The New Financial Measure Before  
Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.  
The following is a synopsis of the bill re-  
ported to-day from the committee of ways  
and means to provide ways and means to  
support the government.

Section first provides for the issue of nine  
hundred millions of twenty-year six per cent  
bonds, interest payable half-yearly. Coin  
may be sold for lawful money certificates  
of indebtedness or interest-bearing treasury  
notes; provided the whole amount of  
bonds and notes issued under this act  
shall exceed nine hundred and forty mil-  
lions; except that one hundred and forty  
million 7.30 notes may be funded by 20  
per cent bonds, and a further issue for that  
purpose may be made.

Section two provides for three hundred  
millions, bearing interest at the rate of 5.472  
per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.  
Coin payable to creditors of the govern-  
ment receivable for all dues to the govern-  
ment, except customs.

Section three provides for the issue of  
three millions of legal tender.

Section four provides for fractional notes  
in place of postal currency, to be engraved  
and printed in the treasury buildings not to  
exceed fifty millions.

Section five proscribes the form of the  
bonds and notes—to have the seal of the  
treasury department.

Section seven taxes bank circulation one  
per cent on a graduated scale according to  
the capital stock.

Section eight modifies the sub-treasury  
act so as to allow money obtained for  
loans on internal revenue to be deposited  
in banks on their giving bonds as security.

Section nine provides against counter-  
feiting, and appropriates six hundred  
thousand dollars to carry the act into ef-  
fect.

Another Expedition.—We have ad-  
vices from Fort Monroe of the departure  
of another important sea-going expedi-  
tion. Gen. Nagle's division was embarked  
on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester  
Point on the 31st, and spent their New  
Year's day in Hampton Roads. Many other  
transports loaded with troops, stores,  
&c., arrived, and have joined the expedition.  
The fleet put to sea on the 31st, and  
accompanied enough men of all arms to hold  
any point on the southern coast. The destination  
is supposed to be North Carolina; but, as a  
number of iron-clads accompany it, it may go  
to some important southern port. The flag  
ship is the steamship Woodbury, which has  
Gen. Nagle and staff on board.

It is a fact not heretofore published that,  
on the night of Wednesday's battle, prominent  
generals opposed Gen. Grant's proposed  
retreat. He never mentioned such an idea.  
After the rebels were gone, he was compli-  
mented for his tenacity. "Yes," he said, "I  
suppose you know Grant is a bulldog. The  
idea that he would hold fast is better." They  
will fight for him now even more gloriously  
than before.

NOVEL IDEAS.—Our soldiers in Dixie  
knead dough, envelop it in a corn husk, and  
when it is baked it comes out of the fire a  
clean, nice little roll, shaped like an ear of  
corn. It can be baked in this way in ten  
minutes, and when on a march is found very  
convenient and palatable.

Champion S. Chase, of Racine, has been  
appointed a paymaster in the army, with the  
rank and pay of major. He has left Racine  
and entered upon the performance

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

#### Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Jan. 8.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The steam-  
er Commercial has just arrived from Mem-  
phis, bringing Tuesday evening's paper,  
but unfortunately it contains nothing later  
of importance from Vicksburg.

No steamer had arrived at that place  
from below Helena.

The reason assigned by passengers for the  
non-arrival of steamers from Vicksburg is,  
that the rebels have planted batteries on  
both sides of the river in Cypress Bend,  
thus preventing all intercourse for the present.  
Of course these batteries will be cleared  
out by gunboats, whenever communication  
becomes a necessity.

By way of Grenada a report reached  
Memphis that there had been no fighting  
since Monday, the 29th ult.

The Memphis Bulletin says it learns,  
from reliable sources, that Gen. Banks is  
coming up the Mississippi, and it supposes  
Sherman is awaiting his arrival. The rebels  
report this as a very light affair.

Col. D. C. Anthony has been appointed  
provisional marshal general for the district of  
Memphis.

Trains run regularly from Lagrange to  
Memphis.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.

Gen. Carter's expedition reached Man-  
chester, Ky., yesterday on its return from  
East Tennessee.

It left London, Ky., on the 21st ult., com-  
posed of 1,000 cavalry. The results of the  
expedition are the destruction of two im-  
portant bridges and killing and wounding  
and capturing 650 rebels, taking 700 stand  
of arms and a large amount of flour, salt  
and other rebel stores.

A brisk skirmish took place at the Wan-  
taga bridge, and another at Jonesville, 23d.

This raid was one of the most hazardous  
of the war and attended with great hard-  
ships and privations. We lost but ten men.

WHAT THE EXPEDITION WAS.

Gen. Carter's force consisted of the 9th  
Pennsylvania cavalry, two battalions of the  
2d Michigan, Gen. Granger's old regiment,  
and two battalions of the 7th Ohio—in all  
1,425 men. He left Richmond, Ky., on the  
21st ult., passing through McKee and up the  
River fork; thence across to Jonesville,  
in Lee county, Va., one of the most  
bitterly rebel regions of this bitterly rebel  
state. There he was to divide his force,  
one column passing through Battle and  
Blountsville, striking the railroad at  
Union, which was now pronounced Zol-  
loffer by the rebels. We have now before  
us the results of this movement. The coun-  
try in which this breaking of the great line  
of communication between the eastern and  
western divisions of the rebellion has at  
last been effected, is one of the most loyal  
in Tennessee; its population being twenty  
to one against secession. The other column  
was to strike across to Rogersville, on the  
Holston river, to which a branch extends  
from the main railroad. On this branch a  
single train runs to the trunk road in the  
morning and back at night. There being  
as yet no depot, it stands on the road dur-  
ing the night. Arriving at Rogersville af-  
ter dark, a force was to be sent on this train  
down the road to Strawberry Plains, fifteen  
miles east of Knoxville, where it crosses  
the Holston river on a Howe's patent trestle  
bridge fifty feet above the water, and nearly  
500 yards long. The transit from Rog-  
ersville would require about two hours,  
and the bridge being destroyed, Gen. Carter  
would find himself in possession of 115  
miles of the railroad in a country intensely  
loyal, where he could remain a week with-  
out danger, and would receive aid from the  
inhabitants in effecting the complete de-  
struction of the great artery of the confeder-  
acy. A single piece of gallow's work at  
Midway, six miles west of Union, is so  
extensive that it required six months to  
build it.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.

President Lincoln congratulates the gen-  
eral command as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

To Major General Rosecrans:

Your dispatch announcing the retreat of  
the enemy, has just reached here. God  
bless you and all with you. Please tender  
to all, and accept for yourself, the nation's  
gratitude for your and their skill, endurance  
and dauntless courage. A. LINCOLN."

Secretary Stanton also congratulates the  
General and the army.

Henry Vinell, negro, of Charleston, S.  
C., slave of Col. Walters, of Bragg's staff,  
gave his emancipation paper from Gen.  
Rosecrans to-night, under the President's  
proclamation.

CAIRO, Jan. 7.

After Forrest was whipped at the Cross  
Roads on the 31st ult., he made with his  
remaining force for Clifton, where he ex-  
pected to cross the Tennessee, being chased  
closely by Cols. Lawler and Fuller; but at  
that point he found the gunboats had de-  
stroyed the ferry boat, and he was compelled  
to move further south, and finally made  
his escape. So West Tennessee is rid of  
Forrest and his cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Messrs.  
Moody and Maple, agents of the Chicago  
Sanitary Commission, have arrived here  
and gone immediately forward to Nashville.

The United States Sanitary Commission,  
which includes the Chicago Sanitary Com-  
mission, have sent forward from this point  
six hundred boxes of hospital stores. Chi-  
cago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other points  
through individuals and associations have  
responded nobly.

The pressure to go forward from this  
place is immense, and already largely ex-  
ceeded the means of transportation and the  
number of ships available for the purpose.  
There is no more room for delay. Surgeons,  
nurses and agents duly authorized go for-  
ward readily, but necessarily very many, to  
whom it is a great disappointment, are ex-  
cluded from going. This is necessary, and  
many who have only personal and light  
reasons for seeking this permission will save  
disappointment and expense by staying at  
home.

Reinforcements are being sent forward  
for Rosecrans. Among the Illinois regiments  
that have this destination is Col. Sloan's,  
now on its way from Gen. Grant's army  
to join Rosecrans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

The committee on ways and means had  
a protracted session to-day on the financial  
question. The policy foreshadowed in these  
dispatches seems more and more likely to  
be adopted. Chase's recommendations are  
not favored, and further issues of legal  
tender notes are pretty well determined  
upon.

Lieut. Garnett, of Stuart's rebel cavalry,  
a proved prisoner, was the floor of the  
house to-day, as reported by Mr. Wickliffe.

Yesterday Vallandigham was showing  
him around. As soon as his presence on  
the floor to-day was discovered, he was ex-  
pelled, and Wickliffe was thus deprived of  
his congenial companion.

It is not doubted that Butler will speedily  
have another command, and it begins to  
be intimated that after this signal vindic-  
tion by the French minister, it is not im-  
possible that he may be returned to New  
Orleans, thus freeing France for his origi-  
nally intended Texas expedition. Butler is  
said not to have been particularly pleased  
with the position of sending him up

the Mississippi to organize contraband  
troops.

President Lincoln, at the request of Sen-  
ator Sumner, gave the gentleman the pen  
with which he signed the emancipation  
proclamation, for transmission to George  
Livermore, of Cambridge, Mass., the well-  
known antiquarian and silversmith writer.

The flag of truce boat took 500 southern  
ladies, school girls and boys south. They  
have been attempting to get home for some  
time, and it was finally thought best to  
send them in batch. Some attempted to smuggle  
quinine and other articles through, but  
they were detected.

The rumors of the danger of foreign in-  
terference, lately set afloat, are doubtless  
unfounded. It is believed that the state-  
ment of M. Drouin de L'Huy, having so  
far taken our part as to threaten resigna-  
tion if Louis Napoleon persisted in inter-  
vention, in true, and that danger from that  
source is all over at present. Great anxiety  
exists to hear from Europe after the 1st  
of January. This is usually the time at  
which important developments take place,  
or at least within a couple of weeks there-  
after. The president's proclamation is cer-  
tain to bring out a decisive demonstration  
on one side or the other.

ATLANTON, Jan. 8.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th says:

"Gov. Fletcher has selected from among  
the prisoners recently sent to Richmond  
from Florida's command, the following fed-  
eral officers, who will be held in solitary  
confinement as hostages for Col. Garsona  
and other similarly held by the abolition  
government: Capt. Wm. Gram, Lieut.  
Isaac A. Wade, Capt. Thos. Dameron, Lieut.  
Wilson Dameron, John Howe, Isaac Gibbs,  
David V. Ames, Samuel Duck, William  
Dills. They have been duly conveyed to  
the state's prison and confined in appropri-  
ate cells."

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

#### MORNING DISPATCHES.

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 6.

Unable to dislodge the enemy from his  
entrenchments, and having no reinforcements,  
I withdrew from his front night before  
last. He has not followed. My cavalry  
are close on his front.

BRANTON BRAGG.

The Richmond Dispatch characterized  
the Murfreesboro fight as a mysterious af-  
fair, and cannot reconcile Bragg's first with  
his second dispatch. The Examiner says it  
was a disappointment, not a disaster,  
and finds consolation in the fact that the  
Union army was horribly crippled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

The Richmond papers contain the fol-  
lowing dispatch:

"This morning our forces advanced against  
the enemy, who were erecting works on the  
lake, causing them to evacuate the place,  
leaving all their implements for erecting  
fortifications. Our forces now occupy the  
whole country bordering on the lake, the  
enemy having returned to their transports  
and gone down the Yazoo."

LATEST.—The enemy have left the Chick-  
asaw Bayou, and are reported going in their  
transports to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo,  
where it is supposed they will make an at-  
tempt to storm our works. Our forces are  
well advised of their movements.

The Enquirer says that the danger of fi-  
nancial ruin to the confederacy is im-  
minent, and the high prices resulting from  
the enormous issue of treasury notes are an  
enemy more formidable than Yankee armies.  
It recommends a tax bill to produce  
\$150,000,000.

The Enquirer publishes Lincoln's pro-  
clamation with details from New York pa-  
pers of nigger jubiliations over it, thought-  
lessly stating that the war was secured in  
Richmond, last Monday night, and that  
a long speech claiming a rebel victory at  
Murfreesboro equal to that of Fredericks-  
burg, and predicting that out of it will come  
dissatisfaction of the north which is ulti-  
mately to separate that section from the  
eastern states.

The death of the fugitive rebel, Gov.  
Jackson of Missouri, is confirmed. It oc-  
curred at Little Rock, Dec. 7.

Washington special.—Secretary Chase  
has prepared a financial bill for the senate  
finance committee, to whom it was refer-  
red. The bill is designed to afford tempo-  
rary relief to the treasury, and provides for  
the issue of treasury notes to the amount of  
\$200,000,000.

It is reported that the minority of the  
judiciary committee of the house intend to  
make a report condemnatory of the presi-  
dent's emancipation proclamation as being  
unconstitutional and impolitic.

The house naval committee reported, to-  
day, upon the resolution directing them to  
inquire into the cheapest, most expeditious  
and trustworthy mode of placing vessels of  
war upon Lake Ontario and the other great  
lakes, including an enlargement of the Erie  
canal. The chairman of the committee is in  
these words: "In view of the long and  
considerations the committee are of opin-  
ion, first, that the present most expeditious  
and trustworthy mode of placing  
war vessels upon Lake Ontario and the  
other lakes, should be a necessity for so doing  
at any time arise; is to launch them in the  
first instance upon those waters. Second,  
that it is not necessary, nor is it expedi-  
ent, for the purpose aforesaid, to estab-  
lish water communication adapted to the  
passage of vessels of war from other waters  
to the lakes."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Special to Tribune.—The French minis-  
ter, in an interview granted to-day to Wm.  
Cornell Jewett, declared that the policy of  
the Emperor of France in proposing medi-  
ation was wholly friendly to the United  
States, and was inspired by a desire to see  
the Union re-established upon a basis of  
mutual concessions; that Napoleon was  
sincerely interested in the prosperity and  
progress of the American nation, and that  
for the sake of that nation, he had made a  
friendly call upon European powers to join him  
in proposing to both parties to the war in  
America to sheath the sword and to deli-  
berate; that France had no desire to be her-  
self an arbiter between the contending  
parties, and that if the mediation of other  
nations was accepted, and we ourselves should  
meet in convention, she would be glad to  
tender her friendly offices; that in this  
spirit it was proposed by France that Eng-  
land and Russia should join her in sugges-  
tions of mediation, and which could only  
take place with the consent and expressed  
desire of the American government; that  
Napoleon thought the war and the causes  
that led to it could not now be settled with  
concession, and he was also of the opinion  
that a conciliatory spirit, under a suspension  
of hostilities, would lead to peace.

M. Merier also declared that he wished  
it understood that the large expedition to  
Mexico was meant only to repair the honor  
of France, injured by military defeat, and  
that it had no connection with or regard to  
the American people, and indeed that the  
American people could not point to any  
act of France of a character to justify the  
charges that she was hostile to their Union  
or interest. Mr. Merier finally showed to  
Mr. Jewett, and gave him permission to  
make use of the following passage in a re-  
cent dispatch to him from D'Huys:

"Explain frankly and in such a manner  
as to be well understood by the American  
people around you, that the government of  
the emperor would always be happy, if he  
could contribute to the pacification of a  
friendly nation, at all times on any condi-

tions, alone or as proposed with the con-  
currence of Great Britain and Russia, or with  
that of any power that may be desired by  
America, to co-operate as a duty to human-  
ity and good policy, and with a view to the  
best conditions for the future of the Ameri-  
can nation."

New York, Jan. 9.

At 7 o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred  
in a large four-story dry goods house, No.  
24, Barclay St., which resulted in the de-  
struction of almost the whole stock of goods  
in the building, valued at over \$60,000.  
Goods in Nos. 27 and 31 were also much  
damaged.

#### AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 8.

The legislature convened on Tuesday.  
The Governor's message was confined  
mostly to state affairs, especially the Indi-  
an outbreak. Minnesota has furnished 300  
men over her quota, besides crushing the  
greatest Indian uprising ever known in this  
country, and demands that the Indians be  
removed from the border of the state. The  
contest for senator takes place next Tues-  
day.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.

The Africa, from Liverpool, 27th, and  
Quebec, 29th, has arrived. The news  
of the federal defeat at Fredericksburg is  
the universal topic. Friends at the north  
are greatly disappointed. The general  
discontent drawn in Liverpool was unfa-  
vorable to peace. Commercial affairs man-  
age. Business suspended by the holidays. Some  
transactions in cotton at an advance.  
Breadstuffs quiet and firmer. Consols 92½  
a23.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8.

Murfreesboro is entirely deserted. Rose-  
crans and army advanced ten miles beyond  
there. Rebels are reported at Tullahoma.

New York, Jan. 8.

Flour 10c higher and more active—6.50  
a6.00 extra state, 6.50a7.00 R H O. Wheel  
1a2c better, 1.27a1.37 Chicago spring, 1.35  
a1.41 Milwaukee club, 1.48a1.52. Corn  
better, 8a8½. Pork firmer. Whis-  
key firm at 40.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.

The legislature met to-day. The gov-  
ernor recommends Kentucky to reject Lin-  
coln's proclamation, and protests against  
any interference with the policy as war-  
ranted by the constitution. Thinks the  
proclamation freeing slaves in rebellious  
states inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal and  
indiscreet blow. The proclamation will  
have the effect to fire the whole south into  
outrage, and will destroy all hope of restoring  
the Union, which is only possible by adhering  
to the constitution as it was. The worst  
aspect of the powers of the government by  
the President, under the specious plea of  
military necessity. The governor advises  
the legislature to put on record their pro-  
test against the proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.

The correspondent of the American at  
Suffolk says: Gen. Corcoran yesterday ad-  
vanced on the rebels on the Blackwater in  
force, and will give Gen. Prior battle if he  
desires.

DETROIT, Jan. 9.

The legislature yesterday re-elected Chan-  
cellor sumner for six years.

New York, Jan. 9.

Stocks active and better, closed weak.  
Gold 130½.

NOTICE.—The "Senate" will meet at the  
Common Council Rooms on Saturday eve-  
ning, at half past seven. All persons de-  
siring to become members are respectfully  
invited to attend. By order of committee.

The 16th and 32d Wisconsin.—The  
16th regiment is at Abbeville. The 32d  
about five miles distant.

In Memory of Charles M. Butts.

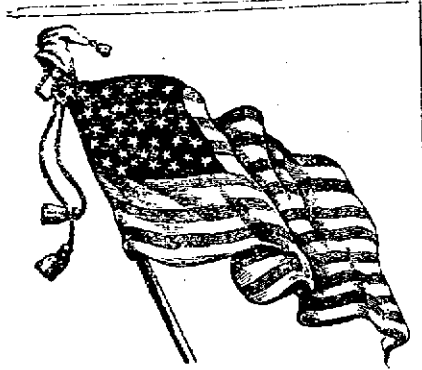
HARMONY DIVISION, No. 100, B. of T.

Worthy Patriarch, Brethren and Sisters:

As you are called upon to perform a solemn  
and painful duty in announcing the death of our  
most worthy brother, I feel it my duty to  
state that he died at Fort Henry, Tenn., on  
the 16th, 1862, of Fort Henry, Tenn., on the  
16th, 1862, of Fort Henry, Tenn., on the  
16th, 1862, of Fort Henry, Tenn., on the  
16th, 1862, of Fort Henry, Tenn.,



The Daily Gazette. City of Janesville. Friday Evening, Jan. 9, 1863. Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet— Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

No intervention by the French.

An important communication of a friendly character has been made by the French minister at Washington. The strength put forth by the government to suppress the rebellion, and the determination manifested to use all our power for that purpose is having its effect. As it becomes more certain that the rebels will be subdued, our friends will increase in number among the nations, until all will insist that they were always our staunch supporters. Success is a great promoter of respect and esteem.

An Emissary of Treason.

George Francis Train lectured at Lippin's Hall last evening. Under the supposition that he would confine himself to the usual course of lectures, a large audience assembled to hear him. But after he had concluded his lecture he intimated a willingness to continue, and upon the suggestion of some of the audience, who probably understood what was coming, Train launched off into a tirade against New England abolitionists and the "nigger."

When we entered the hall he was on these congenial topics. We had never seen Train, and were somewhat astonished at the spectacle he made of himself. On the ample stage there was a short man with pants very wide "in the middle," tapering down to a pair of pumps, blue coat with big brass buttons, shoddy grey shirt, blue-black kid gloves, a stunning necktie, a tall complexioned, "white nigger" looking face with a head surrounded by a large quantity of bushy excited hair, which he shook, threateningly at the audience, *ala Douglas*.

He pranced about the platform, shouting "nigger," "nigger," "abolitionists." That was our first view of him. When we at last perceived the drift of his discourse he was holding up the iniquities of Massachusetts, his native state, and denouncing New England generally; telling the west to become independent of the east, and even went so far as to recommend a western republic, if the east continued to hold its ultra opinions on the slavery question, and intimating that the west would naturally go with the south.

He characterized the war as carried on for the interest of abolition-contractors, military commanders, cabinet officers and congressmen, who were all getting rich out of it, and endeavoring, in every way, to excite opposition to the war; but not a word did he utter against the traitors, who are at this very moment slaying our sons and brothers on the battle field.

When Train uttered his treasonable recommendation that the west should discontinue itself from New England, he was met with a storm of hisses, which seemed to non plus him a little, but taking the back track and mouthing some poetry about the Union, he finally, after a time, got a hearing again. How long he went on with his insane ravings we do not know, as we, with many others, left in disgust.

It was humiliating, indeed, to hear this charlatan cheered by a portion of the audience, especially when he uttered the most obnoxious and disloyal sentiments. His object appears to be to excite prejudice and passion among classes and nationalities, thus widening the dissensions consequent upon civil war, and weakening the national cause, so far as his words have influence.

He is a poor crack-brained, half-dit and half-genius, with an egotism so enormous as to be beyond measurement or comprehension. With his recklessness, vanity, genius, folly, bad passions, unmixed with good, he is in the hands of villainous plotters against the life of our country, the most dangerous instrument. He should be excluded from the lecture hall entirely, and those who employ lecturers in the west ought not to countenance him in any way. At the instance of others we published some notices favorable to the expected lecture from him, not dreaming that he would descend in it, to the low partizan, disloyal declamation which characterized its close. For that we ask the pardon of our readers, promising, in the future, not to recommend a lecturer on trust.

The Monitor appears to be distressed, because we were not in favor of the Crittenden compromise in the beginning of the year 1861, after several southern states had rebelled. Well, what of it? We are opposed to it now, and go for "the constitution as it is." Why did the editor of the Monitor oppose the Crittenden compromise principle, in 1860, with the other friends of Douglas, insisting upon popular sovereignty, thus dividing and defeating the Democratic party, and securing the election of Mr. Lincoln, which the leaders of that party now say was the cause of the rebellion? If you had yielded then would you not have saved all the bloodshed of this civil war? Answer as soon as convenient.

Andrew Harvie, a gentleman long and well-known in Chicago as an eminent lawyer, and formerly of the firm of Harvie, Miller & Nisson, died Tuesday morning in his duties.

Report on the Hospitals at Helena—Barbarous Treatment of Inmates of the Colored Hospital.

HELENA, Ark., Dec. 22d, 1862. To the Chaplain's Association: Dear Brethren:—The undersigned acting a representative committee of the chaplains' association of the army of the eastern district of Arkansas, respectfully report that during the past week they conferred with the post surgeon, Dr. Pease, and with his sanction visited all the hospital wards established at this post. We found the soldiers' hospital quarters in good condition, neat, clean, and comfortable. The sick are kindly cared for, and well attended to. We held religious services in each hospital, and the men seemed to appreciate our object in coming and prized our visit. In most cases the ward master cordially invited us to return. Physicians, stewards, and nurses appeared to be performing their various duties with great fidelity. The benevolent work of the sanitary commission met us at every step, and we could not but express our gratification that so much good had been done through this agency. We requested a full register of the patients in each hospital, and the names of the regiments to which they belong; that no soldier should be buried without religious services, we also urged that notice of every death in the hospitals be sent to Rev. J. G. Forman, post chaplain, that he might in person attend the burial or secure the attendance of some member of this association.

With matters at the colored hospital we were not so well pleased. We found everything dirty, uncomfortable and cheerless. The manifest want of clothing, their neglected appearance, their uniform testimony as to cruelties and barbarities perpetrated upon male and female, that had died, and upon some of the living, the straps we saw with which the sick were brutally beaten, the notorious number of deaths at the hospital arising from these and similar causes, could loudly for a change. Your committee would feel that they were lacking in humanity, to say nothing of their sense of christian obligation, did they not recommend to the authorities that a radical change be made in the hospital. We most earnestly recommend that Mr. Chase be at once dismissed from his present position of abused authority, and that Dr. Jack, the attending physician, be immediately notified that his professional services are not acceptable, and therefore no longer needed. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FORMAN, Chaplain 3d Md. Inf., detailed at Post and Hospital Chaplain.

SAMUEL SAWYER, Chaplain 4th Reg't Indiana Vols., Committee of Chaplains' Assoc'n.

The foregoing paper was unanimously adopted, and the secretary instructed to transmit a copy to the medical director, and another copy to the northern journals.

SAMUEL SAWYER, Sec'y.

The hospital for blacks is not under the control of the medical department.

C. G. PEASE.

The New Financial Measure Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. The following is a synopsis of the bill reported to-day from the committee of ways and means to provide ways and means to support the government.

Section first provides for the issue of nine hundred millions of twenty-year six per cent bonds, interest payable half-yearly. Coin may be sold for lawful money certificates of indebtedness or interest-bearing treasury notes; provided the whole amount of bonds and notes issued under this act shall exceed nine hundred and forty million 730 notes may be funded by 20 year bonds, and a further issue for that purpose may be made.

Section two provides for three hundred millions, bearing interest at the rate of 5-7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Coin payable to creditors of the government receivable for all dues to the government, except customs.

Section three provides for the issue of three millions of legal tender.

Section four provides for fractional notes in place of postal currency, to be engraved and printed in the treasury buildings not to exceed fifty millions.

Section five prescribes the form of the bonds and notes to have the seal of the treasury department.

Section six provides for a graduated scale according to the capital stock.

Section eight modifies the sub-treasury act so as to allow money obtained for loans on internal revenue to be deposited in banks on their giving bonds as security.

Section nine provides against counterfeiting, and appropriates six hundred thousand dollars to carry the act into effect.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.—We have advice from Fort Monroe of the departure of another important sea-going expedition. Gen. Nagle's division was embarked on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester Point on the 31st, and spent their New Year's day in Hampton Roads. Many other transports, loaded with troops, stores, &c., arrived, and have joined the expedition. The fleet will sail on the 31st, and comprises enough men of all arms to hold any point on the southern coast. The destination is supposed to be North Carolina; but, as a number of iron-clads accompany it, it may go to some important southern port. The flag ship is the steamship Woodbury, which has Gen. Nagle and staff on board.

It is a fact not heretofore published that, on the night of Wednesday's battle, prominent generals supposed Gen. Rosecrans would retreat. He never entertained such an idea. After the rebels were gone, he was complimented for his tenacity. "Yes," said he, "I suppose you know I was a good dog, but I hold fast." They will find him for him now even more gloriously than before.

NOVEL BREED.—Our soldiers in Dixie knead dough, envelope it in a corn husk, and when it is baked it comes out of the fire a clean, nice little roll shaped like an ear of corn. It can be baked in this way in ten minutes, and when on a march is found very convenient and palatable.

Champion S. Chase, of Racine, has been appointed a paymaster in the army, with the rank and pay of major. He has left Racine and entered upon the performance of his duties.

BY TELEGRAPH. REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE. Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, Jan. 8. Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer Commercial has just arrived from Memphis, bringing Tuesday evening's paper, but unfortunately it contains nothing later of importance from Vicksburg.

No steamer had arrived at that place from below Helena.

The reason assigned by passengers for the non-arrival of steamers from Vicksburg is, that the rebels have planted batteries on both sides of the river in Cypress Bend, thus preventing all intercourse for the present. Of course these batteries will be cleared out by gunboats, whenever communication becomes a necessity.

By way of Grenada a report reached Memphis that there had been no fighting since Monday, the 29th ult.

The Memphis Bulletin says it learns, from reliable sources, that Gen. Banks is coming up the Mississippi, and it supposes Sherman is awaiting his arrival. The rebels report their loss as heavy.

Col. D. C. Anthony has been appointed postmaster general for the district of Memphis.

Trains run regularly from Lagrange to Memphis.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7. Gen. Carter's expedition reached Manchester, Ky., yesterday on its return from East Tennessee.

It left London, Ky., on the 21st ult., composed of 1,000 cavalry. The results of the expedition are the destruction of two important bridges and killing and wounding and capturing 550 rebels, taking 700 stand of arms and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores.

A brisk skirmish took place at the Walnut bridge, and another at Jonesville. This raid was one of the most hazardous of the war and attended with great hardships and privations. We lost but ten men.

WHAT THE EXPEDITION WAS.

Gen. Carter's force consisted of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry, two battalions of the 2d Michigan, Gen. Granger's old regiment, and two battalions of the 7th Ohio—in all 1,425 men. He left Richmond, Ky., on the 21st ult., passing through McKeesport, on the Red river bridge, thence across to Jonesville, in Lee county, Va., one of the most bitterly rebel regions of that bitterly rebel state.

There he was to divide his force—one column passing through Bellville and Blountville, and striking the railroad at Union, which name is now pronounced Zollicoffer by the rebels. We have now before us the results of this movement. The country in which this breaking of the great lines of communication between the eastern and western divisions of the rebellion has at last been effected, is one of the most loyal, but because its population being twenty to one against secession. The other column was to strike across to Rogersville, on the Holston river, to which a branch extends from the main railroad. On this branch a single train runs to the trunk road in the morning and back at night. There being as yet no depot, it stands on the road during the night. Arriving at Rogersville, fifteen miles east of Knoxville, fifteen miles east of the Holston river on a Howe's patent trestle bridge fifty feet above the water, and nearly 500 yards long. The transit from Rogersville would require about two hours, and the bridge being destroyed, Gen. Carter would find himself in possession of 115 miles of the railroad in a country intensely loyal, where he could remain a week without danger, and would receive aid from the inhabitants in effecting the completion of the great artery of the confederacy. A single mile west of Union, is so exposed that it required six months to build it.

Nashville, Jan. 7.

President Lincoln congratulates the general commanding as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

To Major General Rosecrans:

Your dispatch reaching the retreat of the enemy, has just reached here. God bless you and all with you. Please tender to all, and accept for yourself, the nation's gratitude for your and their skill, endurance and dauntless courage. A. LINCOLN."

Secretary Stanton also congratulates the General and the army.

Henry Vinell, negro, of Charleston, S. C., slave of Col. Walters, of Bragg's staff, received his emancipation papers from Gen. Rosecrans to-night, under the President's proclamation.

Cairo, Jan. 7.

After Forrest was whipped at the Cross Roads the 31st ult., he made with his remaining force for Clifton, where he expected to cross the Tennessee, being chased closely by Coles, Lawler and Fuller; but at that point he found the gunboats had destroyed the ferry boat, and he was compelled to move further south, and finally made his escape. So West Tennessee is rid of Forrest and his cavalry.

Louisville, Jan. 7.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Messrs. Morley and Magle, agents of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, have arrived here and gone immediately forward to Nashville.

The United States Sanitary Commission, which includes the Chicago Sanitary Commission, have sent forward from this point six hundred boxes of hospital stores. Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other points through individuals and associations have responded nobly.

The pressure to go forward from this place is immense, and already largely exceeds the means of transportation and the number here will allow to pass. Surgeons, nurses and agents duly authorized go forward readily, but necessarily very many, to whom it is a great disappointment, are excluded from going. This is necessary, and many who have only personal and light reasons for seeking this permission will save disappointment and expense by staying at home.

Reinforcements are being sent forward for Rosecrans. Among the Illinois regiments that have this destination is Col. Sloan's, now on its way from Gen. Grant's army to join Rosecrans.

Washington, Jan. 7.

The committee on ways and means had a protracted session to-day on the financial question. The policy foreshadowed in these dispatches seem more and more likely to be adopted. Chase's recommendations are not favored, and further issues of legal tender notes are pretty well determined upon.

Lieut. Garnett, of Stuart's rebel cavalry, a captured prisoner, was on the floor of the house to-day, escorted by Mr. Wickliffe.

Yesterday Vandellandham was showing him around. As soon as his presence on the floor to-day was discovered, he was expelled, and Wickliffe was thus deprived of his congenial companion.

It is not doubted that Butler will speedily have another command, and it begins to be intimated that after this signal vindication by the French minister, it is not impossible that he may be returned to New Orleans, thus freeing Banks for his originally intended Texas expedition. Butler is said not to have been particularly pleased with the proposition of sending him up the Mississippi to organize contraband troops.

President Lincoln, at the request of Senator Sumner, gave a gentleman the pen with which he signed the emancipation proclamation, for transmission to George Livermore, of Cambridge, Mass., the well-known antiquarian and anti-slavery writer.

The flag of true boat took 500 southern ladies, school girls and boys south. They have been attempting to get home for some time, and it was finally thought best to send them in batch. Some attempted to smuggle quinine and other articles through, but they were detected.

The rumors of the danger of foreign interference, lately set afloat, are doubtless unfounded. It is believed that the statement of M. Dronyn de L'Hays, having so far taken our part as to threaten resignation if Louis Napoleon persisted in intervention, is true, and that danger from that source is all over at present. Great anxiety exists to hear from Europe after the 1st of January. This is usually the time at which important developments take place, or at least within a couple of weeks thereafter. The president's proclamation is certain to bring out a decisive demonstration on one side or the other.

Baltimore, Jan. 8.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th says: "Gov. Fletcher has selected from among the prisoners recently sent to Richmond from Floyd's command, the following federal officers, who will be held in solitary confinement as hostages for Col. Garson and other similarly held by the abolition government: Capt. Wm. Gram, Lieut. Isaac A. Wade, Capt. Thos. Demas, Lieut. Wilson Dargatz, John Howe, Isaac Goble, David Y. Ames, Samuel Duck, William Davis. They have been duly conveyed to the state's prison and confined in appropriate cells."

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

Tallahassee, Jan. 5.

Unable to dislodge the enemy from his entrenchments and having no reinforcements, I withdrew from his front night before last. He has not followed. My cavalry are close on his front.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

The Richmond Dispatch characterized the Murfreesboro fight as a mysterious affair, and cannot reconcile Bragg's first with his last dispatch. The Examiner says it was a disappointment, but not a disaster, and finds consolation in the fact that the Union army was horribly crippled.

Washington, Jan. 8.

The Richmond papers contain the following, dated Vicksburg, 2d:

This morning our forces advanced against the enemy, who were occupying works on the lake, causing them to evacuate the place, and all their implements for erecting fortifications. Our forces now occupy the whole country bordering on the lake, the enemy having returned to their transports and gone down the Yazoo.

LATEST.—The enemy have left the Chickasaw Bayou, and are reported going in their transports to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo, where it is supposed they will make an attempt to storm our works. Our forces are well advised of their movements.

The Enquirer says that the danger of financial ruin to the confederacy is imminent, and the high prices resulting from the enormous issue of treasury notes are an enemy more formidable than Yankee armies. It recommends a tax bill to produce \$150,000,000.

The Enquirer publishes Lincoln's proclamation with details from New York papers of nigger jubilees over it, and says that in Richmond, last Monday night, and made a long speech claiming a rebel victory at Murfreesboro equal to that of Fredericksburg, and predicting that out of it will come dissatisfaction of the north which is ultimately to separate that section from the eastern states.

The death of the fugitive rebel, Gov. Jackson of Missouri, is confirmed. It occurred at Little Rock, Dec. 7.

Washington special.—Secretary Chase has prepared a special bill for the senate finance committee, to whom it was referred. The bill is designed to afford temporary relief to the treasury, and provides for the issue of treasury notes to the amount of \$200,000,000.

It is reported that the minority of the judiciary committee of the house intend to make a report condemnatory of the president's emancipation proclamation as being unconstitutional and inoperative.

The house naval committee reported, to-day, upon the resolution directing them to inquire into the cheapest, most efficient and trustworthy mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario and the other great lakes, including an enlargement of the Erie canal. The conclusion of the report is in these words: "In view of the foregoing considerations the committee are of the opinion, first, that the present most expeditious and trustworthy mode of placing war vessels upon Lake Ontario and the other lakes, should be a necessity for so doing at any time, is to launch them in the first instance upon those waters, and then, if it is not necessary, may be it expedient, for the purpose aforesaid, to establish water communication adapted to the passage of vessels of war from other waters to the lakes."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Special to Tribune.—The French minister, in an interview granted to-day to Wm. Cornell Jewett, declared that the policy of the Emperor of France in proposing mediation, was wholly friendly to the United States, and was established upon a basis of concessions; that Napoleon was sincerely interested in the prosperity and progress of the American nation, and that for the sake of that nation, and the interests of humanity, he had made a friendly call upon European powers to join him in America to sheath the sword and to deliberate; that France had no desire to be herself an arbitrator between the contending parties, and that if the mediators of other nations, in convention, she would be glad to tender her friendly offices; that in this spirit it was proposed by France that England and Russia should join her in suggestions of mediation, and which could only take place with the consent and expressed desire of the American government; that Napoleon thought the war and the causes that led to it could not be settled with concession, and he was also of the opinion that a constant spirit of war, under a suspension of hostilities, would lead to peace.

M. Mercier also declared that he wished it understood that the large expedition to Mexico was meant only to repair the honor of France, injured by military defeat, and that it had no connection with or regard to the American war, and indeed that the American people could not point to any act of France of a character to justify the charge that she was hostile to the United States. Mr. Jewett, and gave him permission to make use of the following passage in a recent dispatch to him from D'Fluys:

"Explain frankly and in such a manner as to be well understood by the American people around you, that the government of the emperor would always be happy, if he could contribute to the pacification of a friendly nation, at all times on any conditions, alone or as proposed with the concurrence of Great Britain and Russia, or with any other power that may be desired by America, to co-operate as a duty to humanity and good policy, and with a view to the best conditions for the future of the American nation."

New York, Jan. 9.

At 7 o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in a large four-story dry goods house, No. 29, Barclay St., which resulted in the destruction of almost the whole stock of goods in the building, valued at over \$50,000. Goods in Nos. 27 and 31 were also much damaged.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

St. Paul, Jan. 8.

The legislature convened on Tuesday. The Governor's message was confined mostly to state affairs, especially the Indian outbreak. Minnesota has furnished 300 men over her quota, besides crushing the greatest Indian uprising ever known in this country, and driving the Indians back removed from the border of the state. The next session for senate takes place next Tuesday.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.

The Africa, from Liverpool, 27th, and Queenstown, 28th, has arrived. The news of the federal defeat at Fredericksburg is the universal topic. Friends of the north are greatly disappointed. The general deduction drawn in Liverpool was unfavorable to peace. Commercial affairs were suspended by the holidays. Some transactions in cotton at an advance. Breadstuffs quiet and firmer. Consols 92 1/2.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8.

Murfreesboro is entirely deserted. Rosecrans and army advanced ten miles beyond there. Rebels are reported at Tallahassee.

New Music Store!

I shall keep

PIANOS AND MELODEONS

of the best manufacture constantly on hand, also all the latest and most improved instruments, and all other musical instruments. Orders left at my store, in Tallman's building, opposite Central Bank, will be promptly attended to.

JOSEPH A. DALLIN.

United States Collector's Office.

2d District, Wisconsin.

Madison, January 7th, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given that I have received the annual collection list for this district, and that all duties and taxes are due and payable. I will be at the First House in the city of Janesville, on the 20th, 21st and 22d instants, for the purpose of receiving said duties and taxes, and also persons in the city and town of Janesville, the towns of Milton, Loda, Harmony, Fulton, Porter, Union, Magnolia and Center, in the county of Rock, and all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, and the payments must be made in United States Treasury Notes.

ERWIN R. WADSWORTH, Collector of said District.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

STEP into the Corner Store and get what they call their cost prices, and we will

Discount 5 per Cent Therefrom

for the next ten days.

January 7th, 1863.

SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

Economy is Wealth.

It was long since it is the first duty of every man, to be rich or poor, to

EXERCISE ECONOMY.

It is a great principle of wisdom and economy, to question of retrenching in the amount of fuel consumed, is of grave importance. In view of this we commend to you the use of the

English Patent Heat Controller,

by which, if applied to any stove, an average saving is made of

33 PER CENT

in the combustion. The expense is very small and a brief trial will satisfy the most skeptical that the

Heat Controller

is an economical and necessary addition to the household.

Any argument necessary to induce housekeepers to turn only two-thirds their estimated supply of fuel, to burn in every instance, accomplished, all that is desired, the money will be refunded at the place where the Heat Controller is sold.

For further working constantly in Chicago to keep with the demand for the Heat Controller, and we hope to supply all orders promptly.

Apply to the agent for the county of Rock, Dane and Jefferson.

A supply of the Heat Controller can be had at Janesville, at the

W. S. MORRIS.

W. S. MORRIS, 2nd Milwaukee street.

Ag. a good local agent wanted. Inquire of "J. A. DALLIN."

To Physicians.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned, for the purchase of a lot of land, situated on the 19th inst., for medical attendance upon the poor of the city and at the county jail. The time for said service will be on the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock.

VOLNEY ATWOOD.

A. W. ROOF, Superintendent of County Poor.

SCHOOL FESTIVAL!

The Annual Festival of the Schools attached to

ST. CATHARINE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

in this city, will take place on

Wednesday Evening, January 14th,

at the

Hyatt House Hall.

—COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—

Thos. M. Lynch, Ed. Connel, Thos. Leach, J. M. Grant, James P. O'Brien, J. J. Thornton, James Taylor, James Marshall, Chas. Klondike, Henry Nelson, Rich. J. Keating, M. H. Keating.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

James F. O'Brien, R. Geddes, Wm. F. Keating, J. J. Thornton, John Connel, Sam'l Wood, James Marshall, James Taylor.

Tickets Admitting a Gent. & Ladies, \$1.

SUPPER TICKETS, 50 CENTS EACH.

Wm. F. Keating has been engaged for the occasion.

Dancing will commence at 8 o'clock. J. A. DALLIN.

Sewing and Knitting Machines.

THIS undersigned has opened a shop on West Milwaukee street, one door east of Palmer & Son's drug store, where she will keep on hand and for sale the best and most improved Sewing Machines, and will do all kinds of Knitting and Stitching with neatness and dispatch.

MRS. WM. ADY.

FURNITURE AT OLD PRICES!

WISHING to close out my entire stock of Furniture I shall sell at the

old prices

for the next 90 days, which will give those in want of such goods a rare opportunity to purchase, as goods in this line have

Advanced from 25 to 50 per Cent.

I keep all kinds of

Parlor, Chamber and Common Furniture,

LOOKING GLASSES, SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, to be repaired or kept in a first class Furniture Store. All kinds of

TURNING DONE TO ORDER.

Any one in need of such goods will save at least 25 per cent by giving us a call, and a further discount of 10 per cent on all orders.

WM. L. ASHBAUGH.

Main street, next door to McKee & Bro., Janesville, Wis.











to Nathaniel H. Bennett, Elizabeth Kinney and Mary Kinney named defendants.

signed and returned to  
 the station, which was filed in  
 the circuit court for Rock  
 county in said county, on the  
 18th, 1862, and a copy of which is  
 enclosed, and to return a copy of your  
 report, on the subscribers, at their  
 request, in twenty days after the service  
 of this, exclusive of the day of such  
 service, to answer the said complaint.  
 I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 your obedient servant,  
 for the relief demanded in this action  
 the 18th, 1862.  
 T. CARRINGTON & GIBBS,  
 Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.

**CITY CIRCUIT COURT.**

by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure in the above entitled action, December, A.D. 1862, I, H. N. [redacted] appoint for such purposes, as at public auction, to the highest bidder, the Central Bank, in the said county, on

**1<sup>st</sup> OF MARCH NEXT,**

whereupon, the following described lot, the city of Janesville, in Rock Wisconsin, and known and distinguished (4) in Willard's subdivision of Mitchell's addition to Janesville (23) lot on Milwaukee street

ten (110) feet in depth, according to the plan of said subdivision, or so much less as may be necessary to make the amount due payment.—Dated December 10th, 1905.

[illegible]

ve described property is post-c-  
26th day of January, 1862, then  
place and hour above mentioned.  
5th, 1862.

**THA C. JENKS, Referee.**  
**Mortgage Sale.**  
IN THE COUNTY OF WISCONSIN,  
**CERT FOR BOOK COUNTRY.**  
I, said against Alexander T Gray,  
said Gray and Frances Anderson,  
by virtue of a judgment of fore-  
closure in the above entitled case  
of December, A D 1862, in favor  
of plaintiff said against the above  
defendant at public auction, to be  
on the front door of the court house,  
in Rock county, Wis, on  
of FEBRUARY, A D 1864,  
the day, the following tract, par-  
cel, situated in the city of Janesville,  
state of Wisconsin, and particularly  
to wit: lots eight (8) and nine  
(9) of block 10, directed to be sold  
to Bales & Brown's additios to the  
Janesville, according to the in-  
sertion, or as therein directed, shall  
be a amount due upon said judgment  
on date of this sale.—Patented, &c.

MILLER, Sheriff of Rock Co.  
 Att'y for Plff.

by virtue of a Judgment of foreclosure rendered in said court, in the month of the 8th day of December, 1912, in and against the said defendant, I do hereby certify, to the highest bidder, at the post office, in the city of Janesville, on

**DAY of MARCH, 1913,**

that day, the following described tract, to wit: all six tracts or lots being in the city of Janesville, County of Wisconsin, and known as follows: to-wit: Lots 13 and 14, and the south

(4) in block twenty six (26), in the  
of Bel II, according to Hopkins's  
— Dated December 27th, 1862, /  
S. J. M. PUTNAM.

Sherriff of Rock County,  
deStD3m

Sherriff's Sale.  
COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.  
vs Jeremiah Moriarty, defendant.

As several executions issued out of  
said court on the 23 day of April,  
of said plaintiff and against the  
said defendant, and the said defendant,  
and the said defendant, I have levied upon  
the said defendant, to the highest bidder,  
DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1863,  
at 1 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front  
door, in the city of St. Louis in said  
lot, title and interest which the said

in Mortuary, had on the 2d day of  
May 1880 the master in and to the fol-  
lowing estate, to wit: a certain piece or  
lot of land in the city of Jarvisville, county of Rock

[illegible]

S. J. McFARLAND,  
Sheriff of Rock county.

COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY,  
Agst Elmer Allen, Louisa Allen and

at virtue of a judgment of, fore-  
and court, rendered in the above  
day of June, A D 1860, I shall sell  
to the highest bidder, at the Court  
County Bank, in the city of Janes-  
ville, on

**DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,**  
afternoon, all those parcels of land  
of Rock and also of Wisconsin,  
situated the east half of the south-  
west quarter of the section of the sec-  
tion ten (10), and the northeast quar-  
ter and the northwest quarter  
quarter of section eleven (11), all in  
north, of range fourteen (14) east, or  
as shall be necessary to make the

S. J. M. PUTNAM,  
 Sheriff of Rock County.  
 attdm

COUNT—ROCK COUNTY,  
Filed agst O B Mattison and F H  
Cutling.  
as to the above named defend-  
er summoned and required to answer  
in this action, which was filed in  
book of the circuit court for Rock

of Janesville in said county, on the  
number, 1862, and a copy of which is  
sent you, and to serve a copy of your  
complaint, on the subscribers at their  
respective residences.

...on, twenty days after the service  
on, exclusively of the day of such  
fall to answer the said complaint  
and to produce the evidence in their  
support for the relief demanded in the  
KNOWLTON & JACKSON,  
Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.  
DOCK COUNTY, 53.

...execution issued out of the circuit  
court, against the goods and chat-  
tels of A W Parker and Benjamin V  
all thought and title which the said  
or either of them had on the 10th  
8, or at any time thereafter, of in

as described previously, which I shall  
the law direct, on the steps of, the  
the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the  
Rock county, in:

forfeited, to wit: lots three and  
four; also lot eight and the  
lot in block number eighteen, all in  
the village of Juncosville, situated  
in the county of Rock county, State of  
Wisconsin.  
B. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.  
Atty. atty. atty.

summoned and required to answer

of the plaintiff in this action, the office of the clerk of said circuit court, Wisc. Minn., on the 20th day of August, 1892, and which reply is hereto, and in serve a copy of your answer on the underscriber, at his office in Wisc. Minn., within twenty days after the date of the day of such answer, the underscriber will pay to the plaintiff in this action will take over for the sum of two hundred and ten, with interest on two hundred and ten at the rate of seven per cent the sixth day of February, one thousand and sixty two, besides the costs

WILLARD BERNHILF,  
Plaintiff's Attorney, Janesville, Wis.

for Field Artillery!  
(17) O. J. DRABORN



